To Our Goal, With but
One Heart and One
Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

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WAR SITUATION IS SUMMARIZED BY MATSUMURA

Army Spokesman Also Casts Light on Future Course Before Ex-Servicemen

SCORNS FOE'S CAIRO MEET

Enemy Claims That Japan Would Be Forced to Surrender Labeled 'Idiot's Dream'

Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, on Friday outlined the situation on the far flung fronts of the nation, hit the criminal enemy attacks on Japanese hospital ships and scornfully labeled as "sheer twaddle" and an "idiot's dream," the Anglo-American talk at the Cairo conference that Japan would be forced to surrender unconditionally. During the course of his forty-minute address, which was delivered at 9:30 a.m. at the Tokyo Gekijo where a general meeting of the officers group of the ex-servicemen's association in Tokyo was held, Colonel Matsumura also cast more light on what to expect in the third year of the war and urged his audience to drive on powerfully in the same spirit in which the fighting men on the fronts are battling so effectively.

Colonel Matsumura's speech in substance was as follows:

"Having welcomed two days ago the third year of the war I would like today to view the future lying before us in the third year.

"The war is growing increasingly more severe. The most favored weapon is the airplane. And that is always being bettered and its life is said to be about half a year. But before the airplane is test-flown, mass-produced and sent to the front, nearly a year is required.

New Enemy Plane

"The airplane America is propagandizing today as one built for operations in the Pacific is the B-29. The American Office of War Information says that it will appear in the battlefields in about March, next year.

"General Henry Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, is boasting that 'the B-29 will be used in attacks on Japan.' The details of the plane are not yet known but it has been disclosed that it weighs 40 tons completely equipped. Judging from that, it is said that it has a range of about 7,000 kilometers, that it carries five tons of bombs, and that it is equipped with four motors. There may be some exaggeration in this.

"The might of the airplane has to be judged by dividing its range by two, because it has to travel to its objective and then back again to its base. And from those figures some substraction has to be made. Thus it can be judged that the B-29's radius of operations is about 3,000 kilometers. But if it is to fly in one direction and go to the continent, then its range will be greater.

"Now, the operational range of the airplane at about the time of the outbreak of the second Great European War was about four or five hundred kilometers. At about the time of the start of the War of Greater East Asia it was probably about 800 kilometers.

"In the bombing of Berlin, the British bases lie within 1,000 kilometers and no fighter protection is used. The bombers come alone. But with the idea of forming air fleets, it is said that they are using for escorts armored B-17's carrying no bombs but many machine-guns and rapid-fire cannon. The operating radius of the B-17 is 2,000 kilometers. So what we must note in viewing the situation in the coming year is that with the appearance of the B-29 the distance from which considerable bombing can be carried out will grow from about 2,000 kilometers to 3,000.

Necessary for Pacific

"And these long range aircraft are necessary for advance operations in the Pacific. In Europe a range of 2,000 kilometers is enough. These four-motored long-range bombers, of course, have to start from bases; they cannot be carried aboard aircraft carriers. There has been no raid on Japan Proper since April 18, last year, but as Major-General Yoshio Nasu, Director of the Army Recruitment Bureau has often stated, 'They are not letting time go by doing nothing and it must be thought that they are preparing something large scale.' Even now they can come with North American B-25's on aircraft carriers if they

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Axis Victories Compel Foe To Disclose True War Aims

Both U.S. and Britain Scheme to Extend Greedy Tentacles to Dominate World, Avers Iguchi; Cites Hopkin's Speech as Good Example

Due to the tremendous power and united will of the Eurasian Axis front, the enemy leaders have now been forced to cast aside their mask of hypocrisy and have had to spill out the truth that their true war aims lie in complete world control, Spokesman Sadao Iguchi of the Board of Information commented at a press conference held on Friday.

After two years of costly and fruitless fighting, said the Spokesman, the enemy leaders have found out that victory is moving farther and farther from their grasp and that their people are becoming weary and confused about fighting for vague ideals.

Thus, they have cast aside such abstract idealism as shown in the Atlantic Charter and have come out with such things as the speech of General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, made on November 25, and the article of Harry Hopkins, Chief of the Production Planning Board, and one of President Franklin Roosevelt's chief advisers, appearing in a recent number of the American Magazine, Spokesman Iguchi declared.

Enemy Now Frank

"One of the most noticeable changes that have come over the enemy camp recently," Mr. Iguchi said, "is the surprising frankness with which responsible quarters in the United States and Britain have begun to speak out. Whereas it had been their usual line to talk according to the high-sounding phraseology of the Atlantic Charter, now they have abandoned such abstract talk and have begun to rant more like their real selves.

"Having found out, after two years of costly and fruitless fighting that victory is becoming farther and farther from their grasp and that their people are becoming weary and confused about fighting a war for vague ideals that are not and cannot be substantiated, enemy leaders have at last discovered that their only alternative now is to cast off their mask of hypocrisy and speak their true mind," Mr. Iguchi declared. "And so," he stated "the abstract idealism of the Atlantic Charter has been displaced by such a categorical statement as the Cairo communique with respect to Japan, Jan Smuts' speech and Harry Hopkins' article in the American Magazine, to mention only a few."

Commenting on the Cairo communique, the Spokesman remarked that it, as has been pointed out by Prime Minister Tojo, is a thorough and unadulterated admission of the United States and Britain as to where their ultimate war aims lie; that is, the utter defeat of Japan, so that they, unmolested by such a strong Power as Japan, the champion of the cause of a free East Asia, could again enslave the peoples of East Asia and exploit East Asia as they please for their sole benefit.

"General Smuts' speech on the Trinity of Powers has paid superlative compliments to the Soviet Union as the 'New Colossus in Europe' with which the United States and Britain must cooperate in keeping the world's peace," Mr. Iguchi said, "but in reality it is a veiled admission as to where Britain's true intentions lie—isolation of Russia from Western Europe by becoming the guardian of the smaller nations of Europe which, he said, by themselves may be lost, as they are lost today and as they may be lost again unless they work together with Britain, because 'their way of life is with Britain, their outlook and their future is with Britain and the next world-wide British system.'"

Attlee Is Jittery

Continuing, Spokesman Iguchi declared, "Whatever Vice-Premier Attlee may say to deny the British Government's responsibility for the speech, surely the world may well expect that, having come from a member of the British war cabinet, it cannot but be an expression of responsible British opinion. And surely, the 'next world-wide British system' is where the real British ambition lies—a far-cry from the sovereign equality of all nations large or small, which we thought the Anglo-American spokesmen are supposed to be advocating."

"Smuts further let the proverbial cat out of the bag by declaring that 'the United States is wrong when it assists China to the right of a fourth Power and partner because the position does not correspond to China's importance.'" Mr. Iguchi said, adding, "there cannot be a clearer admission of Britain's ambition to restore her former imperialistic control not only over East Asia but even over China which would be obstructed by a strong China, as it would be by a strong Japan." This underscores Churchill's unequivocal statement that he did not become Prime Minister "to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire," he pointed out.

The Spokesman disclosed that Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's chief adviser, has written in the latest issue of the American Magazine that the "United States will emerge from the war, as the richest and most powerful nation of the world with the largest naval and mercantile fleets on the seven seas and more aircraft than any other nation" and that American exports "will total $7,000,000,000 annually during many years after the war." "Here", Mr. Iguchi commented, "we have a clear statement of what the United States is really aiming at, the economic and, therefore, the political domination of the world so as to satisfy its insatiable greed for material wealth and power."

"The clear tendency which appears in these recent American and British statements is illuminating indeed," the Spokesman said, adding that they pointed out two things:

"First, that both countries have taken to speaking out more concretely in language better understood by their people who have begun to manifest an unwillingness to fight for an abstract and futile cause, and second, that by thus speaking concretely, the United States and Britain have revealed that their cause, once divested of their professedly common ideals, are really divergent, each fighting for the creation or preservation of a world empire of its own."

Dragging Other Nations

"In achieving their inordinate ends," the Spokesman continued, "they have cajoled and by pressure have drawn their satellites and neutral countries into the war to use as expedient tools and spread the calamities and the sufferings of war to unwilling peoples. And for the same purpose, they are scheming to draw other remaining neutrals so that the whole face of the globe would be wrapped in the flames of war and so that, if war ends in their victory, they could shape a world of their own to their own liking."

"Such ambitions of the United States and Britain while veiled behind attractive idealistic statements of aims and thus hidden from their people, have been well-known to us all the time," he stated. "That is why we are now at war with them. That is why all of our countries as champions of human justice and of a more decent and equitable world order are concentrating our full might to crush these enemy ambitions and the Governments which seek to attain them."

"We may well congratulate ourselves that, because of our strength and our united will and because of our success in driving the United States and Britain deeper and deeper into the abyss of a costly, fruitless and losing war, we have succeeded in making them spill out the truth as to what they are actually fighting for and thus warn all the other nations as to what the world would be like if these two arrogant countries had their own way with the world.

"The forcing of the United States and Britain to make a true confession of their real aims is indeed a victory for the Eurasian Axis front, for thereby the world may better appreciate the high purposes for which we are fighting, not only among still neutral peoples but even among sensible people under enemy flags."

U.S. to Call Million Workers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—United States Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins today issued the following statement regarding measures to solve the shortage of American manpower, according to a Washington dispatch: "In order to make up for the shortage of manpower, one million persons will be further drafted next year. However, this number includes women, 18 to 60 years old who are not at present engaged in industries and also those having no children."

FINAL VICTORY FOR AXIS SEEN BY RIBBENTROP

Declares Japan-German Unity Backed by Europe and East Asia Cannot Fail

REICH POSITION STRONG

Retaliatory Air Raids Against Britain Promised by Foreign Minister

Domei

BERLIN, December 9.—German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, in an interview with the Japanese press lasting about three hours at the Japanese Embassy here on December 8 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, congratulated Japan upon her glorious victory on vast battlefront and declared that the German nation was confident that the Japanese Forces would continue to triumph in future the same as before, thereby enabling Japan and Germany to win final victory.

The Japanese newspaper correspondents and the German Foreign Minister then exchanged questions and answers on the prevailing war and diplomatic situations in Europe, which follow in verbatim form:

Question: What is your opinion of the European situation?

Answer: The position of the German forces in Europe is invulnerable fromevery angle. The battle on the Eastern Front is not an easy task, but the German forces are in control of the war situation as before. The German nation must eliminate absolutely the menace of the Red army in Europe. The anti-Axis countries at first believed that the whole of Italy could be occupied by them through the betrayal of the King and Badoglio, but the Italian war front for them has made no headway with the result that the anti-Axis forces are being dealt severe blows every day.

What do you think of the present bombings staged by the anti Axis air forces?

A. As you know, the anti Axis forces are resorting to ruthless blind bombing of residential districts in an attempt to demoralize the fighting spirit of the German nation. The result, however, is just the opposite. The animosity of the German nation against the United States and Britain is intensified more than ever before. The German people who have lost their property are eagerly praying that the German retaliation on Britain be doubled and trebled. The blow dealt to the German munitions productive capacity is small in spite of the severity of the bombing. The munitions industry of Germany and her allies is now divided all over Europe and it will be impossible to destroy such facilities one by one. Even if two or three large factories are damaged severely, the fact is they are completely repaired in a few days and that they are soon producing their full capacity. The German air defense strength is daily increasing. Even though the anti Axis air forces continue their air raids for the next 50 years, the German industrial capacity cannot be crushed.

Q. What is Germany's prospects for retaliation on Britain?

A. How soon the retaliative air raid will be started I am not at liberty to say now, but it will certainly be carried out. And I say definitely that the effects of retaliative air raids will be extremely thorough.

Q. How do you view the development of the war situation after the Teheran Conference?

A. Since that conference the sec-

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AXIS ALL KEYED TO WIN VICTORY, SAYS STAHMER

Hails Second Anniversary of Military Alliance; Points to Close Unity

BONDS REMAIN SOLID

Faces Future With Confidence And Declares Pact Has Stood Its Tests

H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, emphasized that the Axis Powers firmly hold all the requisites for victory in a statement issued today to the press commemorating the second anniversary of the Japanese-German-Italian Military Alliance concluded December 11, 1941.

In pointing to the failure of the enemy's attempts to sow the seeds of distrust among the Axis Powers and to weaken their home fronts, Ambassador Stahmer said that all the people behind the guns have been brought together as closely as the soldiers at the front. "They know that their common efforts and confidence in victory are the firm foundation on which our soldiers are marching forward," he added.

Continuing, the German Ambassador declared that the military alliance has stood its test in good and bad days and that "we face the future with confidence."

For Final Victory

The Axis Powers renew their solemn pledge to stand faithfully together and are firmly determined to stake their all for final victory, he concluded.

Ambassador Stahmer's statement follows:

"Today, December 11, 1943, we commemorate for the second time the day when the Tripartite Pact, whose original aim it was to prevent a general world conflagration, developed into a military alliance and an unparalleled instrument of war. That matters came to such a pass was due solely to the lust for power, the greed and short-sightedness of our enemies who forced the Japanese Empire to rise in defense of its most sacred rights, just as they had imposed war on Germany. They wanted it that way. On December 11, 1941, the fulfilment of our common ideals was thus placed in the hands of our soldiers. Two years of glorious war deeds have proved that the fate of the nations, allied in the Three-Power Pact, and at the same time the future of the world could safely be entrusted to the armed forces of Germany, Japan and their allies.

Today, therefore, our thoughts are turning above all to the soldiers of the Tripartite Pact countries who throughout two long years have kept the banners of their common cause flying high over all battlefields and oceans of the world, in the eternal winter of the North as well as in the torrid heat of the tropics and who across intervening continents have fought for their lofty aims in true comradeship of arms.

There is nothing that welds human beings and nations more closely together than the readiness to fight and to die for the same ideal. Space, therefore, can never separate our two nations. On the other hand the example of our enemies shows clearly that irreconcilable differences are bound to exist in one and the same camp if this spiritual link and these common ideological aims are missing.

True comradeship in arms is not realized by merely obeying the same orders and sharing the same trenches, but by believing in a common ideal and fighting for it. Our soldiers are inspired with this true comradeship in arms. It has as-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Surgeon Lieutenant Finds Cause For Disease Known as 'Tropical Typhoid'

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, December 9.—The cause of what is commonly called "tropical typhoid," a disease unique to the Southern Regions, has been discovered by Surgeon Lieutenant Kuniichi Taise, who is now serving somewhere in the south. The cause of the disease had long been an unsolved mystery in the international medical world.

Because the symptoms such as fever and diarrhoea of both tropical typhoid and abdominal typhoid were similar the two diseases were often indistinguishable in former times. Surgeon Lieutenant Taise, however, noted that in the former there were rashes and a swelling of the inguinal region, symptoms which were absent in abdominal typhoid cases.

With a firm belief that these symptoms were caused by bacilli other than those causing abdominal typhoid, the Surgeon Lieutenant plunged into research work risking contagion. He finally succeeded in discovering an entirely different cause for the disease and opened the way for the solution of this mystery.

Surgeon Lieutenant Taise's work, accomplished under extremely difficult conditions, with enemy bombings and where there was a dearth of apparatuses and materials, is being hailed by the whole Forces.

Enemy Position Is Weaker Since Moscow Conference

Anglo-American Operations in Italy at Stalemate; Germans Ready for Second Front; Counter-Attacks in Pacific Crushed

Step by step, since the Moscow conference, the military position of the enemy has grown insupportable.

In Italy, the costly Anglo-American dash against the German positions is failing. In fact, the military status of the Germans in Italy now is much more to their advantage than prior to the defection of the Badoglio clique. In the Balkans, the Anglo-American offensive planned to be undertaken from the Eastern Mediterranean has been rendered more difficult than ever on account of the German occupation of Leros, Samos and other island bases.

Moreover, the Atlantic seaboard extending to the northern extremity of Norway has been most solidly fortified. The defense and attack being developed by the Germans at strategic points along the coast assure speedy destruction of any enemy force attempting to effect a landing, as in the abortive Anglo-American attempt at Dieppe.

The air raid terror being intensified by the United States and Britain is producing effects diametrically opposite to those they desired. The hatred of the enemy engendered by the indiscriminate bombing of non-combatants has only fanned the unquenchable spirit of the German people, united as they are in their firm belief in their ultimate victory.

Meanwhile, in the Pacific theater of war, Germany's staunch ally, Japan, has gained splendid victory after splendid victory, especially in the aerial battles off Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands. The feasibility of attacking the Japanese mainland is growing dimmer and dimmer with the loss by the United States of its cherished aircraft-carriers, while American voters are becoming more and more vehement in their demand that President Roosevelt "show us" by a decisive victory on the field before they consent to send him to the White House once again.

Both the fact that no positive aid has been forthcoming to Chungking since the Moscow conference and the lack of prospects of success in the Burma campaign have combined to put Chiang Kai-shek in an untenable position.

The new Anglo-American offensive and intrigue engineered against the German people as part of their nerve warfare are being considered by the latter as ridiculous propaganda, knowing as they do that such antics are merely aimed at alienating the people of the Reich from their leaders in order to reduce Germany to submission. Such attempts on the part of the United States and Britain are being regarded as a proof that they have no understanding whatsoever of the attitude of the German people who are not so simple as to play thus into Anglo-American hands. The German people are therefore prepared to make a fitting reply to the enemy proposal that if they would only oust the National Socialist regime from their country they would be granted a paradise on earth. In fact, they already have made an unmistakable reply to the Anglo-American terror-raids launched as a result of their refusal to accept the "proposal of temptation," when the citizens of Berlin merely stiffened their attitude toward their enemies in the face of the brutal attacks by means of phospohric acid incendiary bombs threatening to reduce every town or village in Germany to ashes. The people of Germany are showing no sign that the recent intrigue of temptation or terror has had any effect on their psychology, just as the cowardly attacks on civilians with phosphoric acid incendiary bombs have only tightened their resolve to crush their vile and bestial enemies.

In spite of the difficulty Germany is experiencing at present, the German people, as a first rate power of the world, have ample reserve strength to overcome the passing difficulty. Moreover, Germany's position is much brighter than that of the Soviet Union.

The German citizens of the Kaiser had been either Austrians or Saxonians before they were German citizens. The German people of the Third Reich have an unshakable conscience of, and pride in, being Germans. The National Socialist Party and the German Army are connected with each other with strong ties of noble principles.

Moreover, the leaders and the masses of the German people are well aware of the indescribable misery of defeat in war. Especially, the German women, who are mothers of the soldiers now at the fronts, are those who personally experienced the shame and misery imposed on the German people in World War I.

Being trained in strict accordance with the rigid principles established by Frederick the Great, the German Army is one of the most powerful fighting forces in the world. The effectiveness of the German troops in coping with the forces of the Badoglio regime following the ignoble surrender of Italy is an eloquent proof of the might and efficiency of the German forces.

With the efficient German forces in Europe, and the Imperial Forces, which know no defeat, in the Pacific, there can be no doubt whatever as to the final victory of the Axis Powers in the current war.

REICH ARMY HALTS FOE IN ROME DRIVE

British-American Forces Make Little Advance Due to Strong German Attacks

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—Judging from all reports from the front, it seems that the British 8th army under Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery and the American 5th army under Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, which have commenced a general counter-offensive on the Italian front, are making little progress in what the anti-Axis camp is calling the march on Rome, because of the ferocity with which they are counter-attacked by the Germans who are strongly entrenched.

As has been admitted by the Germans, the American and British forces have scored local successes. But they are powerless before the deep German ladder-form positions. There is every indication that tremendous losses are suffered among the American and British forces as they attempt to dislodge the Germans from their strong positions.

On the line of the British forces, the British 78th infantry division has already incurred heavy damage, and a report indicates that it has been replaced by the first Canadian infantry division. There are indications that Montgomery is in a hurry to reorganize the entire line.

Lieutenant-General Clark recently had Badoglio's army take the field. This fact speaks eloquently of the heaviness of the losses sustained by the American forces in the mountain operations.

The Badoglio army attacked the German positions in the neighborhood of Venafro and it was met by the Germans, who are reported to have destroyed the greater part of the enemy.

On the line of the American 5th army, the German forces have been inflicting heavy losses to the Americans during the past several days. A report says that the Germans withdrew to the rear positions on December 8 from Cababritto on the southern slope of Monte Camino, five miles southwest of Venafro. The Americans are said to have attacked the place 39 times before they reduced it.

German raid units are reported to have reduced the two salients of the British 8th army's positions north of Orsonia while counter-attacking and cutting into the bridgehead of the British at the Moro River.

P.I. PLANS TAGALOG WEEK

Education Ministry to Take Charge Of Work Beginning Dec. 24

Domei

MANILA, December 9.—Stressing the need of a more widespread use of Tagalog for closer national unity, President Jose P. Laurel today proclaimed the week starting December 24 as "Filipino Language Week."

"It is fitting and proper that a period of one week be set aside each year for the purpose of giving special emphasis to the urgent need of having a common tongue among the Filipinos," he stated.

The Ministry of Education, Health and Public Welfare as well as the Institute of National Language will take charge of the observance.

IGUCHI SCORES FOE'S EFFORTS TO SHAKE AXIS

Spokesman Stresses Joint Resolve of Japan and Reich To Win War

DISCOUNTS PEACE RUMORS

Absolute Confidence of Nippon in Germans Expressed On Pact's Anniversary

Attempts by the United States and Britain, confronted by the specter of failure on the field of battle, to cause confusion, disunity and demoralization in the home front of Japan and Germany by spreading peace rumors which are aimed at alienating the Japanese and German peoples have not the slightest chance of success, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, said Friday in a statement issued on the eve of the second anniversary of the Three-Power Agreement.

Mr. Iguchi reiterated that the Agreement is "an expression of the strong united will of Japan and Germany to destroy the obstructions of the United States and Britain and to cooperate toward the realization of a better world based upon justice."

Hits Terror-Bombing

Assailing the Anglo-American terror-bombing of German cities, Mr. Iguchi said if the United States and Britain think that Germany would collapse from within, "they had better abandon such wishful thinking" because Germany, completely reborn under National Socialist leadership, is determined never again to "permit the kind of humiliating settlement which the Anglo-American conspirators laid down at Versailles."

Mr. Iguchi emphasized that Japan places her absolute confidence in Germany to prosecute the war to a successful consummation.

His statement follows:

"It is needless to say that the Three-Power Agreement is an expression of the strong united will of Japan and Germany to destroy the obstructions of the United States and Britain and to cooperate toward the realization of a better world based upon justice. It presents, at once, a sharp contrast to such American-British declarations as the Atlantic Charter which is nothing more than a convenient camouflage with which to conceal their real intentions—to place the world under their oligarchic control and exploit the world's riches at will.

"To attain this end any means is justifiable to them. Forms of government mean nothing to their leaders who regard any country which serves as a tool to be exploited as they please a 'democracy'. This ulterior ambition of the United States and Britain has recently been revealed in its nakedness at the Cairo and Teheran Conferences.

"The arrogance of these Anglo-Saxon nations is revealed in the attempts of their political leaders to carry on intensive propaganda toward the peoples of East Asia and Europe that their aims is to crush Japan's alleged imperialism in East Asia and to liberate the people of Europe from alleged German tyranny. What can this be but a pretext for promoting their inordinate designs to control the world by applying their traditional policy of divide and rule.

"Any such attempts are futile to say the least, for Japan's new China policy and the solid unity of the Greater East-Asiatic nations and peoples have rendered pointless and ineffective anything the political leaders of America and Britain may say.

"What can be said of their propaganda efforts may be said of their military efforts. The vaunted all-out counter-offensives of the United States and Britain in the Southwest Pacific is resulting only in a series of disastrous defeats.

Fighting at Stalemate

"Their pounding of Germany's fortress of Europe, notably on the Italian front, is resulting only in terrific losses and the fighting is now at a stalemate. The much advertized second front still remains in the stage of verbal warfare. And the utter falsity of their announcements of war losses reflects their troubled conscience, the war leaders being caught between the need to prevent a collapse of their people's morale on the one hand and the hurtful truth on the other.

"Confronted as they now are by the specter of failure in attaining

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WAR SITUATION IS SUMMARIZED

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want to, as well as from the Aleutians and China.

"We cannot relax our vigil. In the defense of the land we must always be in a position of stand-by. The enemy, besides lengthening the stride of their planes, is also thinking about pushing its bases forward. Simultaneously with taking up arms, Japan pushed its national defense sphere far out. Since last summer the enemy has been making its abundant materials tell and has been pushing a general counter-offensive. And the most severe operations in the general counter-offensive have been those on the Solomon and New Guinea fronts, which are being directed by General Douglas MacArthur, the general defeated in the Philippine battle.

"As announced by Imperial Headquarters, 45,000 of the 52,800 losses sustained by the American land forces have been suffered in these areas and if the air and sea losses are added the figure will reach several scores of thousands over 200,000. In spite of the fact that most of its aircraft carrier and battleship losses were sustained in Solomon and New Guinea waters, the enemy is pushing recklessly, not caring what sort of method it uses, in a persistent counter-offensive aimed at Rabaul. And it is their habit to never say anything of the results on this front. Since they started talking of a counter-offensive in August last year, America and Australia have lost nearly 200,000 men, have used up a year and a half, and have only been able to place a foothold in a corner of the Solomons and New Guinea.

Foe's Unconcealed Anxiety

"How will the leaders of America and Britain fool their people in regard to this snail-paced progress and these tremendous sacrifices? Their anxiety and frenzy is unconcealable. What is to be noted on that front is that the number of enemy planes raiding the Timor and Banda Sea areas have been gradually increasing since October. And what about the operations on the Gilbert front directed by Admiral Chester Nimitz? American Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is saying that the operations are being effected in order to drive to the Marshalls and to make secure the communications between America and Austraila.

"And what is queer is that the enemy which usually says nothing of its losses has come out voluntarily and announced its Gilbert losses. It may be an attempt to cover up its confusion over the Bougainville losses and may carry with it the intention to get the American people used to great losses, in expectation of bleeding hereafter. In any case, the MacArthur and Nimitz counter-offensives in the South Pacific and the southwestern Pacific is now going on bitterly and intensely due to bleeding.

"Contrast this with the counter-offensive against Burma. When British Prime Minister Winston Churchill appointed Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia he spoke as though something would happen right away. But there has been no action. Mountbatten took his post on October 7, and since then has been running about busily, holding conferences with the local commanders, flying to Chungking and going to Cairo, but all has been words, and for more than two months he has been dilly-dallying.

Nimitz, Halsey Fight Alone

"In the meantime, in Bougainville and the Gilberts Admiral William Halsey, commander of the American fleet in the South Pacific, and Nimitz are fighting alone while being dealt hard blows by the Japanese Forces. There are reports that Britain, though murmuring sweet words of a united America and Britain, is really smiling at the sacrifice being paid by America.

"And, how about Chungking? Its troops made their way across the Nu River in order to work together with the British counter-offensive against Burma, but were dealt a staggering blow by the Japanese Forces who moved ahead of them. In addition, in the operations in the Changteh area, the sixth war zone was almost wiped out. The situation is such that Chen Cheng, the commander of the 6th war zone, who was in Kunming as commander of the expeditionary forces in Yunnan in order to coordinate with the counter-offensive against Burma, was forced to resign his expeditionary force post and rush back.

"In the meantime, the British did not move at all. They used their old trick of letting America and Chungking make the sacrifices. Britain used this trick during the Japanese operations against them in Burma. In these operations, 50 per cent of the entire enemy losses were sustained by the Chungking forces, 45 per cent by the Indian Army, and only five per cent by the British forces. What treacherous cunning!

"In any case, they have probably been preparing during that time, the Mediterranean fleet which includes aircraft carriers and battleships probably has been sent around, and they will probably come out on the demands of America and Chungking. We do not hope that the enemy will not come. We are only waiting for them.

Predicts Intense Fighting

"It must be expected that the war in this area will become intense in the third year of the war.

"Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, 400,000 of the American and British forces were smashed. In the third year we must deal them losses of a million and make them taste fully the misery of war.

"What causes us tremendous anger are the beastly acts committed by America and Britain. On November 27, the Japanese hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, was subjected to a second enemy attack and was finally sunk. Fortunately, the greater number of those on board seem to have been saved. What a cowardly crime to raid a hospital ship, which was marked with red crosses on its sides, funnel, and decks, which was armed with not one anti-aircraft gun or any other firearm, and which was carrying numerous, completely unarmed patients. The enemy cannot say that the red crosses were invisible.

"It is reported that the weather was clear and that the sea was calm. And it is an extreme case of inhumanity, which will never be forgiven by any one, that in addition to sinking the hospital ship the enemy machine-gunned the patients who were on life-boats. There is not one Japanese who is not moved to intense anger and hate by this action. This is the eleventh time that the enemy has raided a hospital ship.

Enemy's Outrages

"On May 16, 1942, the enemy raided the Takasago-Maru; on January 4, 1943, the Arabia Maru; on January 30, the Amerika Maru; on March 4, the Manila Maru; on April 3, the Ural Maru; on April 15, the Fuso Maru; on the next day, April 16, the Fuso Maru again; on April 25, the Buenos Aires Maru; on April 27, the Mizuho Maru; on September 5, the Amerika Maru; and the Buenos Aires Maru, on November 27.

"No matter to what insane frenzy the leaders of America and Britain, who are always talking about righteousness and humanity, have been moved by their anxiety for the future, these facts bring about only one conclusion; that they are the enemies of humanity, the enemies of mankind. And these were the animals which met in Cairo toward the end of last month, talked over positive action in the Pacific, shouted of an unconditional Japanese surrender, and boasted that they would seize Japanese territories and reduce her to a third-rate power. In their operations in the Pacific, they have lost 400,000 men, have had 18 battleships, 27 aircraft carriers, and about 400 other vessels sent to the bottom of the ocean, have had more than 8,000 planes shot down, and have been driven out of Greater East Asia. And in the counter-offensive carried out since August, last year, they have only succeeded in getting mere footholds in New Guinea, the Solomons, and the Gilberts, haven't they? And how is it that while they say that they met to talk over Pacific operations, neither MacArthur nor Nimitz, the leading actors, did not take part.

Dream of Idiot

"Is it not the dream of an idiot to talk of making Japan surrender while at the same time being beaten by that same nation? And we cannot help saying that talking of seizing our territories and reducing us to a third-rate power while being defeated by us is an instance of an evil-doer's audacity. The completely ideal-less, moral-lacking Cairo communique is indeed nothing more than sheer twaddle coming out of the mouths of blood-mad aggressors and something which never can be effected. It is absolutely worthless.

"They were panic-stricken by the lofty and noble Joint Declaration issued by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, expressing the common wishes of all the Asiatic peoples for the maintenance of their common existence and common prosperity, their independence and friendly relations, promotion of their culture and economic prosperity, with a view to promoting the friendship with foreign powers and effecting the interchange of cultures by abolishing racial discriminations, which will at once facilitate the development of the economic resources of Greater East Asia as well as the promotion of universal prosperity. Therefore, they are making frantic efforts to secure their hold of Chungking, whose military strength is essential for the prosecution of their military operations in East Asia.

"But, they never relax their efforts at alienating the East Asiatic nations from one another. Their diplomacy and tactics, however, are already antiquated. The Asiatic people are well aware of the malignant nature of the Anglo-Americans. They have learned by their own experience the real nature of the Anglo-American peoples. What has Britain done against the Asiatics in the past? What has she done against the Chinese people in the Opium War? Gladstone, the then Prime Minister of Great Britain, said 'I cannot look squarely at the Union Jack flapping in the breeze of the Asiatic coast which Britain has captured in the unfair and inhumane war!'

Innocent Filipinos Cheated

"What did America do in the war? At the beginning of that war, the innocent Filipinos were cheated by the malignant Americans. They believed that the Americans were fighting against the Spaniard in order to restore the Philippine Islands into the hands of the Filipinos. Therefore, they organized their own fighting forces and bravely fought against the Spanish troops, thereby greatly facilitating the military operations of the American forces. When the resistance by the Spaniards practically ceased, the Americans refused the entry of the Filipino forces into the City of Manila, entirely ignoring the great services rendered by them. An armed clash ensued between the Americans and the Filipinos, which lasted two years.

"In the desperate struggle against the Americans, 1,014 Filipinos were killed, and 95 wounded in North Luzon Island, and 3,227 Filipinos were killed and 694 wounded in South Luzon Island. In other words, 5 Filipinos were killed against one wounded. In the Boer War, and other armed clashes of those days 5 soldiers were wounded against one killed. This was natural from the nature of war in those days. The reason why five Filipinos were killed against one wounded in their clash with the Americans is very plain. The Americans put to death in cruel manner almost all war captives. The American troops, in addition to murdering the Filipino troops massacred the innocent people of the Philippines. At that time, the population of the Luzon Islands were about 3,500,000, of which about 600,000 were killed by the Americans for nothing. Five-sixths of the Filipinos escaped death only because the strength of the American forces landed in the Philippine Islands was not large enough to extirpate all the Filipinos. The Commander of the American expedition to the Philippines added at the end of his horrible report of the massacre that he had given common sense to the Filipinos. We cannot but shudder at the cruelty of the American people, because that commander gave the horrible statement on Christmas night. Dictionaries of the Asiatic peoples do not contain words to adequately express the cruel and disgustful character of the American people. The Asiatic nations who knew this horrible fact have risen in arms against the Anglo-Americans the instant Japan expelled those devilish nations from Asia.

Why E. Asia Fights

"Don't you see that the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia are fighting for the prosecution of the current war as well as for the construction of Greater East Asia, uniting themselves in one? They know too much of the wrongs and aggressions of those devilish nations to be deceived by them once more. They know the great difference between the glory of independence and the humiliation of slavery.

"We are prepared for the obstinate counter-offensive by the Anglo-Americans. We are glad that they are taking the offensive in the third year of the current war, for it is in furious battles that we can find excellent chances to annihilate the enemy forces. And we can secure our final victory only after we have shattered the enemy's counter offensives.

"On the morning of December 8, 1941, I saw from the balcony of the Prime Minister's official residence the glorious morning sun rising up out of the morning mist. I saw the same impressive sight on the morning of December 8 this year from the top of the Ichigaya Eminence. On the two memorable days, I read the Imperial Rescript with awe and reverence, and then listened to the speech by Prime Minister General Tojo, urging the necessity of upholding an unshakable confidence in Japan's final victory. I saw in the countenance of the Prime Minister an expression of strong resolution. In each word coming from his lips, I felt the radiation of an invincible fighting morale. I was overwhelmed by the supreme fighting morale of the Prime Minister. I believe that all the Imperial Forces and all the 100,000,000 of Japan must prosecute the current war with the same resolution and fighting morale as the Prime Minister.

Will Fight To Last

"All of us read with awe and reverence the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain, and swore within ourselves that we would fight to the last moment for the sake of the Throne, that we would fight until the enemy is pinned to the ground. In connection with the unshakable confidence in final victory harbored in the bosom of every Japanese citizen, Clausewitz of Germany said:

" 'It is cultivated by constant training and in the soil of perseverance. It puts forth its bud and thrives when the sunshine of victory sheds its rays on it. When the bud of this unfailing confidence in final victory, grows up into a large tree, no difficulty and no storm can do any harm to it. It secures its final victory for anything.'

"The history of Japan, which always rose in arms only when compelled to do so for its own existence, always cultivates the confidence in its final victory in the bosom of every Japanese citizen. We must say that in the brilliant war results the Imperial Forces have achieved on all war fronts ever since the outbreak of the current war, the bud of our confidence in Japan's final victory has grown into a gigantic tree. The faith of the 100,000,000 Japanese people in the final victory of their country cannot be shaken by any difficulty or storm."

Pictures of National Heroes Now Adorn Walls of P.I. Government Offices, Schools

Domei

MANILA, December 9.—Indicative of the change in the nationalistic temperament of the present administration, busts, paintings and photographs of Filipino heroes as well as present-day leaders, now adorn the walls, the rooms, and the halls of Government offices and schools.

This trend provides a striking contrast with the past administration, when emphasis was laid on the glorification of American personages.

Photographs of President Jose P. Laurel in simple but attractive frames are now hung on the walls of most government offices and school buildings in Manila, while a number of towns in the provinces have standing requests for the President's pictures.

The nationalistic temperament has been considerably heightened since the last National Heroes' Day celebration on November 30, when the busts of Filipino heroes were appropriately decorated and displayed to the public.

After the celebration these busts were taken to the Manila City Hall where they now stand on pedestals facing the entrance of the hall.

The busts are those of Dr. Jose Rizal, the greatest Filipino hero; Andres Bonifacio, the founder of the "Katipunan" (Revolutionary Association); Apolinario Mabini; Emilio Jacinto; Graciano Lopezjaena; Francisco Baltazar, the father of Tagalog poetry; Father Jose Burgos and Marcelo del Pilar, Filipino propagandists.

It is understood that more of this type of busts will be displayed in public buildings all over the Philippines.

MINISTER WAKASUGI GAVE LIFE FOR WAR

Foreign Office Official Eulogizes Diplomat's Services Before Hostilities

The death of former Minister to Washington Kaname Wakasugi, which came at midnight on Thursday, was a sacrifice to the War of Greater East Asia, declared Hidesuke Terasaki, head of the sixth section of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office on Friday when asked by the press to comment on the death of the diplomat.

"The first thing that comes to my mind at the news of the death of former Minister Wakasugi is the part played by him in the Japanese-American negotiations preceding the outbreak of hostilities," said Mr. Terasaki.

"It is a matter of general knowledge," he continued, "that the late diplomat helped Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu in their attempts to solve the situation between Japan and America amicably. In all probability the strain was too much for him. So to speak, he made a sacrifice of his life for the War of Greater East Asia.

"Previously former Minister Wakasugi was Consul-General at Shanghai, succeeding Itaro Ishii, former Ambassador to Brazil. It was immediately before the China Affair broke out that he came to that post. Then the situation between Japan and China was extremely delicate. During his tenure he worked night and day to bring about an adjustment of the relations between the two countries. One already detected the signs of fatigue and exhaustion in him. 'We will greatly miss former Minister Wakasugi who at the risk of his life worked for the improvement of relations with China first and then with America immediately before hostilities broke out.'

Rizal Day Preparations

Domei

MANILA, December 10.—In connection with Rizal Day on December 30, first to be observed since the founding of the independent Philippines, President Jose P. Laurel issued an ordinance yesterday entrusting the Council of State with the task of making plans for the day.

Takahashi Leaves Peking

Domei

PEKING, December 10.—Admiral Sankichi Takahashi having completed his mission in Peking left the city this morning for Kalgan.

Axis All Keyed To Win Victory, Says Stahmer

(Continued From Page 1)

serted itself a thousandfold on the vast European battlefields and in the superhuman achievements of the jungle fighting in the South, in outstanding single exploits as well as in large scale, brilliant operations of historical significance, and also in the stubborn perseverance of millions of unnamed heroes.

They Stand United

All these accomplishments afford ample reasons to celebrate today's anniversary. Only the soldiers of the Tripartite Pact who are risking their lives day in and day out, year after year, can rightly appraise the true mettle of those whom proudly and confidently they call their comrades on the widely scattered war-theaters of the world. They do not have to listen to the propaganda lies of the enemy in order to know what to think of one another. In two years of hardest struggles and common glorious feats they have formed their own judgment. They stand together as good comrades not only in the midst of victories, but still more so in the hours of fluctuating battles and in difficult situations.

Knowing that this bulwark of comradeship in arms is unassailable, England and the United States, by ever changing devices of propaganda, are again and again trying to sow distrust between the allies of the Tripartite Pact and to weaken their home front. But these attempts are also doomed to failure. The final outcome of this war will be decided by soldierly deeds on the battlefields and certainly not by empty words or terror. The people behind the guns know exactly what they owe to the soldiers of the Tripartite Pact nations and to their faithful comradeship in arms.

Fighting lines and home front have long ago become one and the same. The home front knows that every drop of blood, shed for Europe's right to live, also serves the cause of Greater East Asia's freedom, the same as every sacrifice made on East Asia's battlefields helps to safeguard Europe's liberty. By this conviction the German and Japanese workmen, peasants, industrialists, engineers and scientists have been brought together as closely as the soldiers in the fighting lines. They are well aware that they must stand by each other. They know that their common effort, their combined skill, their perseverance and their mutual confidence in victory are the firm foundation on which our soldiers are marching forward. They do not allow any doubts or vacillations to interfere with their firm resolution, united as they are in a sworn fighting community.

On reviewing the unique achievements of our soldiers during the two years that elapsed since the military alliance of the Tripartite Pact Powers was concluded, we may safely state that this alliance not only stood its test in good and bad days, but that we may also face the future battles with full confidence. We firmly hold in our hands the essential prerequisites of victory such as complete unity, unwavering spirit, abundant man-power and an ample supply of food and raw materials. Today the nations of the Tripartite Pact feel more keenly than ever the duties enjoined upon them by the heroism, loyalty and comradeship of every soldier at the front. They renew their solemn pledge to stand faithfully together and are firmly determined to stake their all for final victory.

STIMSON PREDICTS LONG, GRIM BATTLE

Tells Press U.S. Must Be Prepared to Face More Hardships During Crisis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—The end of the war is still a long way off and the people of the United States both on the home front as well as on the fighting front must be fully prepared for the acid test to come, declared Secretary of War Colonel Henry Stimson at the press conference today.

It is noteworthy that Stimson stated that the United States is about to enter a period of extreme hardships in the war.

The gist of his talk follows:

"After two years of warfare, the United States is about to enter the period when the effects of the war is most keenly felt by all. In every war, there are three stages, the entry into the war, the middle stage, and the decisive stage. The middle stage offers the most bitter hardships upon the nation. During this stage, the losses are enormous at the front, and on the home front the national living is most critically affected. And it is during this critical period that the will to fight of the people becomes extremely perilous.

"The United States is about to enter this period of crisis, and difficulties and hardships are yet to come. For the men on the fighting front and the nationals on the home front, the time of the most decisive ordeal is coming and it is urgent that grim preparation be made to stand up against this crisis."

Stimson in speaking in connection with the recent three-Power Teheran Conference stated that due to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin's most receptive attitude, long outstanding problems were quickly solved.

U.S. Transport Planes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Transportation of goods by means of transport planes was commenced between the American mainland and India via the Atlantic, Africa and West Asia, it was announced by the U.S. War Department today, according to Washington reports.

Budget Estimates For Next Year Fixed At ¥15,243,000,000

The general budget estimates of the Japanese Government for the 1944-45 fiscal year were discussed at Friday's Cabinet meeting and were approved, it was announced by the Board of Information the same day. Revenues and expenditures are fixed at ¥15,243,000,000 each. The budget estimates will be submitted to the coming Diet session to be convened late this month. This amount represents an increase of ¥1,219,000,000 over the 1943-44 general budget estimates totaling ¥14,024,000,000.

Iguchi Scores Foe's Efforts To Shake Axis

(Continued From Page 1)

their objectives on the field of battle, the United States and Britain are making various attempts to cause confusion, disunity and demoralization in the homelands of Japan and Germany by spreading peace rumors which are aimed at alienating the Japanese and German peoples and by resorting to acts of barbarism as the terror bombing of German cities. But even these attempts of desperation have not the slightest chance of success, for as made so clear by Prime Minister Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, Fuehrer Hitler and Dr. Goebbels and as eloquently demonstrated by the increased fury and heightened morale of the German people whose determination was not in the least affected by the recent terror attacks on Berlin, as recognized by people of neutral countries, we stand firm in our resolve to fight through to victory.

"If the United States and Britain have any illusions that the Germany of today is no different from the Germany of the last World War, if they think that Germany would collapse from within, they had better abandon such wishful thinking, for Germany under National Socialist leadership is a completely reborn and united nation, determined never again to permit the kind of humiliating settlement which the Anglo-American conspirators laid down at Versailles.

"Japan places her absolute confidence in Germany and in the determination of the German people to fight through this war which is one in its objective, in time and space, with the War which we in East Asia are fighting."

RAIDERS REPULSED BY NIPPON FORCES

Yanks Fail in Attempt to Bomb Wuhan

Domei

HANKOW, December 10.—A six-plane formation of North American B-25's of the American air force in China attempted to raid the Wuhan area at 9:20 p.m. and again at 10:37 p.m. on Thursday but both attempts were repulsed by the solid Japanese air defense.

The planes merely dropped their bombs on the outskirts of the area in a mad hurry to get away. No damage whatever was sustained by the Japanese Forces.

U.S. Raiders Repulsed

Domei

HANOI, December 9.—A withering screen of fire put up by Japanese ground batteries sent scurrying homeward a formation of four P-51's belonging to the United States air force in China, which attempted to raid the Hanoi and Haiphong districts this morning. The raiders appeared over these points from the direction of Laokai in the northern French Indo-China border area.

Also, a formation of six planes of the American air force in China raided Tong, 30 kilometers northwest of Hanoi, this afternoon and machine-gunned the civilian population. However, there were only few casualties.

Final Victory For Axis Seen By Ribbentrop

(Continued From Page 1)

ond front question seems to have reasserted itself. However, the German forces have been taking this into consideration and making full counter-preparations for the past several months. The German forces are fully confident that the anti-Axis can be defeated anytime anywhere. The anit-Axis forces are attempting to throw their weight upon East Asia after disposing of the war in Europe. However, both the Japanese and German forces, through sincere cooperation, will absolutely crush any such enemy attempt. As long as Japan and Germany as well as Greater East Asia and Europe unite firmly, their final victory will be made absolutely sure. Victory cannot be won by the monetary strength of New York, but only by the spiritual power of the Japanese and German fighting men.

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FOE'S CONFERENCES UNIMPRESS WORLD

Talks Held in Attempt to Bolster Rapidly Declining Morale Of Their People

By a Special Contributor

The anti-Axis nations are making a fuss about the joint declaration issued relating to the results of the Teheran conference attended by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. The fact that the Cairo and Teheran conferences of the leaders of the anti-Axis nations were nothing more than their intrigue and bluff against the Axis Powers is very clear to all nations in the world, because these conferences, even before its commencement, had been called by the United Press "a spiritual major offensive."

The reason why they are obliged to resort to such a childish measure is very simple. The increase of their losses due to the repeated defeats their forces are experiencing on all fronts, the consequent internal trouble and disputes, collapse of the fighting morale of their people at home, the unwarranted optimism arising from their false propaganda, etc. have driven the Anglo American Governments into an awkward position.

Particularly in view of the rapid diminution of his popularity in the political circles of America, Roosevelt has taken the counter offensive against Japan in order to terminate the current war as quickly as possible, but so far has only succeeded in enlarging the losses of the American forces. The Cairo and Teheran conferences were held with a view to distracting the attention of the American masses from the grim facts. As for Churchill, he has been only too glad to attend the conferences in order to cover the eyes of the British people from the stalemate war-situation in Italy and the failure in its political offensive against the Balkans.

Former Statements Repeated

The joint declaration just issued by the participants in the Teheran conference, is no more than a repetition of their old theme of cooperation in the war, the establishment of an agreement among them in regard to the scale and time for the prosecution of their joint military operations against Germany in the southern and eastern fronts. From their joint declaration, it is easy to see that the anti-Axis nations could not advance an inch farther than they did at the Moscow Conference.

All questions which they could not settle at the Moscow Conference remain untouched up to this moment. No opinions, it seems, were exchanged at the conference about their policy toward the three small countries round the Baltic Sea, the Balkan states, and Finland. The silence kept by the Anglo-Americans at the Conference about their policy toward those countries practically means that they have recognized the leadership of the Soviet Union in all questions concerning them, as well as the right of the Soviet Union to meddle in all other questions regarding the European Continent.

Again, the fact that America and Britain have agreed on the formation of a second front in Europe shows that they are now under the leadership of the Soviet Union. The fact that Dr. Eduard Benes, ex-President of Czechoslovakia, was compelled to put his signature to the Soviet Czechoslovakia Mutual Aid Treaty makes it clear that the announcement of Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State relative to the establishment of an agreement among America, Britain and the Soviet Union for the maintenance of close cooperation among the three Powers with a view to realizing their joint universal control was a downright lie. That the Izvestia has recently published its own plan for the revival of Europe also tells that the Anglo-Americans are now under the complete control of the Soviet Union.

Chiang Kai-shek Ignored

The Anglo-Americans have always been acting for their own convenience only. For instance, at the end of the Cairo conference, Chiang Kai-shek had his name mentioned in the joint declaration of the four anti-Axis nations. His name, however, was soon ignored by General Jan C. Smuts, who took the place of Churchill during the latter's absence. Again, in the disposal of the European questions, the Anglo-Americans objected to participation by the Committee for French Liberation and the Badoglio regime. For they thought that the services of these two organs were no longer required for the disposal of such questions.

The only thing attained at the Teheran conference was 9 repetition of the dispute concerning the formation of a second front in Europe so earnestly desired by the Soviet Union. After all, the three big heads saw one another at Teheran, but achieved no more than what they had already done, or had not done, at the Moscow conference.

They state in their joint declaration that they will work in collaboration with one another in order to bring about the "day when all peoples of the world may live free and untouched by tyranny according to their varying decisions and their own consciences." In Greater East Asia, all peoples, due to the development of the sacred work of construction based on the noble and lofty spirit and principle of Japan, are actually enjoying a free and bright life.

A conference can never produce any practical effect on the solution of the problems on hand unless all the nations involved stand on the common platform and are ready to work in hearty cooperation with one another for the settlement of all questions. The three participants at the Teheran conference must have realized this awkward truth.

Independently of the empty propaganda the Anglo-Americans are making about the result of the Teheran conference, the difficulties lying in their path are growing larger and more numerous as time goes on. The German people, who, both materially and spiritually, have ample power to prosecute the current war are giving no heed to such empty propaganda. The Anglo-Americans, by making much fuss about the results of the Teheran conference are taxing their tongue and pen all to no purpose.

CHUNGKING ANNOYED AT BEING IGNORED

Japan Builds While We Talk, Says Spokesman

Domei

CANTON, December 9.—"The anti-Axis attitude toward the war situation in East Asia and in Europe must be equal," emphasized the Chungking spokesman yesterday. From all indications it appears that Chungking is quite peeved inasmuch as Chiang Kai-shek was not invited to participate in the Teheran Conference, and furthermore its declaration did not mention one word regarding the East Asia war situation. Chungking appears bitterly disappointed over the whole affair.

The spokesman further lamented: "We grant that the anti-German operations require serious consideration, but we believe that the East Asia war warrants just as much attention. The measures to be taken against Japan should claim more anti-Axis consideration.

"Chungking does not grudge further spilling of blood," the spokesman declared, "nevertheless less sacrifices and bloodshed will be suffered if aid and supplies to Chungking are speeded up.

"Furthermore, as a result of the recent Anglo-American-Soviet parley Japan has been granted ample time to consolidate her military preparations in this war of attrition. Japan's war production can be strengthened and the abundant resources in her occupied areas can be fully developed," the spokesman concluded.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 9

Southwest of Dniepropetrovsk strong enemy forces attacked the German positions, protected by dense fog, but were repulsed everywhere. Southwest of Kremechug our troops were engaged the whole day in embittered fighting with the Soviets who attacked time and again. Many Soviet tanks were destroyed in these attacks.

In the area northeast of Zhitomir and southwest of Korosten the enemy stubbornly resisted all German attacks without, however, being able to prevent a further advance of the German troops. In the central sector the Soviets made unsuccessful attacks between the Pripet and the Beresina as well as southwest of Kritchev. The fighting is still in progress there at some points where the enemy succeeded in achieving minor dents. The German troops in a successful offensive at the Pripet took prisoners and captured booty. A German attack west of Smolensk which was of local character succeeded in reaching the designed points.

The Luftwaffe, with strong forces and despite the unfavorable weather conditions, attacked with telling effect enemy troops concentrations round Nevel destroying in this sector alone 33 Soviet planes.

Only limited fighting activity is going on in southern Italy, in the western and eastern sectors. An enemy thrust was repulsed and minor dents, made by the enemy on the previous day, were ironed out by the German troops in counter-attacks. Fighting for a certain summit southwest of Venafro is still in progress. Both air forces were very active over the front. Some 16 enemy aircraft were downed by anti-aircraft artillery alone while an additional six enemy planes were brought down over other parts of the Mediterranean.

In the heavy fighting of the last few days the 26th panzer division, commanded by Lt.-General Baron von Luettwitz, particularly distinguished itself by unexampled bravery with which it frustrated all British attempts at breaking through in the eastern sector of the southern Italian front.

PEACE ZONES THRIVE AS CHIANG WEAKENS

Chungking, in Continuing Resistance, Is Traitor to China And East Asia

Domei

CANTON, December 7.—Observing the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China issued a statment in which the present conditions of the Chungking regime was outlined and the fact that Chiang Kai-shek's resistance was in complete opposition to the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was pointed out. In the statement the brilliant progress being made in the peace zones, where there is perfect Japanese-Chinese cooperation, was contrasted with the miserable state of things in the Chungking regions.

The statement follows:

"With two years now having passed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Chungking still continues to resist but its resistance does not have the real strength that it says it has. The Chungking ground forces have completely lost their will to fight. The situation is such that those who were recently forcibly conscripted near Canton openly said to one another, 'We are going to be hostages given to America and Britain by Chiang Kai-shek'. This is none other than a result of the fact that Chungking's resistance aim has been gradually lost due to the new Japanese policy toward China since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The Chungking air force does not only never show up but has recently gone completely under the command of the American air force.

"The other conditions in the regime too are gradually losing its power of resistance. Modern war is a war of extreme attrition and it requires enormous resources and a rising production as well as trained manpower. It is no exaggeration to say that the Chungking regime scores zero on these points. The so-called development of the northwest is being carried out in propaganda only and no results are being obtained. Chungking, which has neither coal nor iron, has no other way of maintaining its fighting power than by crying piteously to America and Britain and receiving supplies from them

"And some of the important resources are being taken out by America and Britain in payment for their aid. In human resources Chungking seems abundant at a glance but the human resources required by modern war are something quite apart from population. Chungking's soldiers, as stated before, have no will to fight in addition to having no training and thus Chungking's human resources are extremely poor. If resistance is to be continued in this state it will serve only to bring about the further weakening and decline of the people under Chungking rule.

"Meanwhile, the influence of the Chinese Communists is not to be slighted; they have a much stronger hold on the people than has Chungking. And it is natural that Chungking's influence is being eaten away by the Chinese Communists. With regard to the Japanese Forces, they have been enlarging gradually the peace zones in North, Central and South China since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia and, welded into one, the people are driving forward to prosperity. In South China, too, the armed forces, officials and people of Japan and China are unitedly working for the increased production of foodstuffs in the fertile delta region besides bending their efforts toward developing further the existent industries."

"Recently land contact with Hongkong has been established, bringing about a big step forward in the economic construction of South China and building a solid foundation for the establishment of a general mobilization setup in the whole of South China. And Canton is the important home of the Chinese in the south seas and the opening of trade with the Southern Regions seems near. With the entry of the National Government into the war soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese-Chinese cooperation in the peace zones was increased still more. Recently in Canton the people started a movement to contribute iron and steel and already scores of millions of tons of scrap iron have been collected.

"The forces of the National Army too have taken part in joint action with the Japanese Forces in the recent operations along the Canton-Kowloon Railway and the operations in the Fantou sector and have scored brilliant results. Besides this the Provincial Government has set aside 20 per cent of its budget for construction carried out simultaneously with the Japanese Forces' operations. It has also started out to build an airfield in a certain spot to offer to the Japanese Forces.

"There is an infinite number of such examples of cooperation and only great admiration is possible in seeing the people of this area, as befiting the birthplace of the great Dr. Sun Yat-sen, speaking with action and not by words.

Contrasting this with the relation among America, Britain and Chungking who are obliged to maintaining a weak union through various rights and dependent materials while having different war aims, it is at once clear what the results will be. Today the peoples of Greater East Asia are bound tightly together by morals and are driving ahead for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"There is no doubt that seeing this the spirit Dr. Sun is smiling. Even Chungking cannot deny the fact that Japan and China are cooperating with each other in the fields of military action, economics and culture to build up a truly Greater East Asia. At the same time it can be said that Chungking is being a traitor to Dr. Sun by ignoring this fact and becoming a lick-spittle for the Anglo-Americans and by continuing resistance and turning its armies into slaves for Anglo-America.

"Chungking may continue its resistance but it will be absolutely unable to prevent the march of Greater East Asiatic construction. In the near future we will complete the building of Greater East Asia by the united might of the peoples of East Asia and will show, by fact, to Chungking the complete crushing of America and Britain."

ASIA DEVELOPMENT HEADS OF THREE COUNTRIES MEET

Leaders of Japan, China, Manchoukuo Discuss Problems at Fukuoka Conference

Leaders of the Asia Development Movements of Japan, Manchoukuo and China held the first-day meeting of their conference on Thursday at the Hakata Hotel in Fukuoka City. The conferees visited the Commander of the Western Army, Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture, and the Mayor of Fukuoka City before deliberating on the measures to be taken for the development of their movements. Discussions were started at 11 a.m., after the observation of national group rites, of all questions in view, including:

1. The measures taken by Japan, Manchoukuo and China for working out the principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, and the investigation of the trend of public feeling in those countries with regard to the Joint Declaration.
2. The policy for the guidance of the Asia development movements.
3. Policy for securing the cooperation of the three countries in conducting the Asia Development Movement.

At the noon recess the attendants were invited to a tea party given by the Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture and the Mayor of Fukuoka City. At 1:30 p.m. the meeting resumed discussions. The measures to be taken hereafter are expected to be decided upon at Friday's session.

HANDBALL GAME SLATED

Germans to Play St. Joseph's Eleven In Bay City

The German handball team will see action on Sunday morning at the St. Joseph's College grounds in Yokohama when they are slated to take on an All-Star St. Joseph's eleven from 11 a.m.

The St. Joseph's College team will be composed of seven students and four old boys including the Planas brothers, Agajan and Harriss who were also active on the Y.C. and A.C. team last year.

Germans: Witt, M. Fachtmann, Handge, Rapp, O. Schmidt (captain), Speringer, Krazewitz, W. Schmidt, Oehmichen, Hempel and Weber.

St. Joseph's: Mimenko, F. Planas, Sikos, Kiyono, Agajan (captain), Chremiskin, Petroff, Tishikin, Harriss, J. Planas and Lerner. Reserves: Hakim and Shumsky.

YOSHIZAWA STATES F.I.C. IMPREGNABLE

Japanese Envoy Says Enemy Raids Strengthen People's Resolve to Aid Japan

Domei

HANOI, December 8.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, declared that French Indo-China's defenses, despite the two thousand-kilometer border frontier extending north and south, are impregnable against anti-Axis invasion, in a statement made on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War Greater East Asia.

He said that recent observations made in northern as well as in southern areas of French Indo-China showed that all preparations necessary for putting up an effective defense are in complete readiness.

He added that it is further gratifying to note that the Annamese and southern areas of French Indo-China are extending their utmost cooperation to the Japanese Army stationed in French Indo-China, as well as to Japanese civilians.

Regarding the frequently attempted air raids by the enemy in the northern part of the country, Ambassador Yoshizawa stated that it is difficult to fathom what the enemy is trying to accomplish. He disclosed that all the raids so far have resulted, not in the destruction of Japanese military establishments nor in hindering Japan's war efforts in French Indo-China, but in inhuman killing of defenseless Annamese and destruction of their homes. He said, "The wanton raids carried out by the American air force on Northern French Indo-China are making the Annamese people more resolved than ever to collaborate with the Japanese in the defense of their country."

Referring to the situation on the Burma-Thai-Indian frontier, the Ambassador expressed his belief that a strong concerted offensive operation is likely to be opened by the Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces any time now.

Declaring that Japan is not only strategically invincible, but politically as well, Mr. Yoshizawa pointed to the alliances between Japan and Thailand, Japan and Burma; as well as the Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Pact.

In conclusion, the Japanese Ambassador declared that the Anglo-American leaders may conduct conferences as often as they desire, in Delhi, Chungking or elsewhere, but all results of their efforts will prove futile against the defense of Japan aided by her East Asiatic Allies.

BIG ARMY REQUIRED TO INVADE EUROPE

Enemy Says 5,000,000 Soldiers Necessary

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—Despite the optimistic Teheran communique regarding the "scope and timing of operations from east, west and south against Germany" as agreed among President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, reports from anti-Axis sources are already speculating on difficulties in connection with the opening of the second front via western Europe, according to dispatches received here.

Military observers in London, for instance, reportedly estimate that a smashing assault on Adolf Hitler's fortress would take at least 5,000,000 men, with probably another million reserves.

Experts are quoted as saying that a successful invasion of western Europe alone would require 60 to 70 divisions, necessitating up to 6,000,000 tons of shipping. These sources also add that weather conditions appear to be the deciding factors for the selection of the date to launch the offensive and that sometime in the first quarter of the next year appears to be the likeliest time.

ENEMY BOMBS PRISONERS

U.S. Airmen Blast Train in Italy Laden With Tommies, Anzacs

Domei

BERLIN, December 9.—Major Albert Freitag D.N.B. war correspondent on the Italian front, reported today that American Boston bomber plane units raided the open city of Ancona and caused many casualties among the residents.

It was also revealed that another unit of American bomber planes blasted a train laden with British war prisoners, and caused 27 deaths and 69 wounded among whom were New Zealand and some Indian soldiers, Major Freitag also reported.

Kobe Indians Celebrate

Indian residents of Kobe assembled at the Indian Social Society's hall on December 8 to celebrate the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. After the passing of the resolution the chairman made a speech in which he thanked Japan for the efforts she was making on Asia's behalf. He also said that it was for India's good to cooperate with Japan and that this will inevitably lead to the realization of a happier and brighter East Asia.

DECEMBER 8 FINDS PEACE OVER MALAI

Neighborhood Association Introduced in Kuala Lumpur Helps to Keep Order

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, December 8.—Perfect peace and order prevails in Kuala Lumpur from the time the Imperial Japanese Forces entered two years ago. This is due in no small extent to the wholehearted cooperation of the public, especially manifested by the good work of the Peace Preservation Corps.

Reviewing the work of the Peace Preservation Corps on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Chou Yewfai, commander of the combined Kuala Lumpur Peace Preservation Corps pointed to the introduction of the neighborhood system. The Chinese corps, he said, was divided into 33 sectors in Kuala Lumpur with an aggregate of 20,300 members doing voluntary service. Their duties begin at 8 p.m. daily until 8 a.m. next day.

Since its inauguration the government, has taken keen interest in the activities of the corps. "I am glad to note that all the members are cooperating wholeheartedly in the execution of their duties. I recall with pride the occasions when several of our members were commended by the Western Garrison for valuable services rendered," declared Chou Yewfai.

In the beginning of October, Chou continued, all Peace Preservation Corps communities amalgamated into one unit and this move has been welcomed because it has unification and further strengthens the working power of the Corps. A feature of this amalgamation, he said, was the introduction of the neighborhood association consisting of ten or less families in one unit. This step has considerably simplified the work of the Corps.

In conclusion, Chou expressed his conviction in Japanese victory and the successful establishment of a Greater East Asia.

To Spread Japanese

With a view to propagating further the Japanese language throughout Greater East Asia, the Society for the International Cultural Relations has decided to publish a conversation book written both in Japanese and Malai tongues.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1943

2nd Anniversary of the Military Alliance

Today, December 11, is a day agreeable to contemplate for the fact that it is the second anniversary of the historic signing, at Berlin, of a military alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, pledging to fight together to the end until Anglo-American imperialism is overthrown and a new world order reared in its place.

The three-Power Alliance is an instrument of the utmost significance in the diplomatic history of the War of Greater East Asia and one that is of even such historic importance that it may well decide the course of the world and the destiny of mankind. For this alliance irrevocably binds the three Powers in a most solemn oath to prosecute, in the spirit of the tripartite pact already concluded among them, the war against their common enemies, the United States and Britain which are caballing to prevent the construction of a new order in Europe and in East Asia. The alliance commits the three nations to put forth their total strengths and all that they have in this hallowed conflict and to remain steadfast to their promise not to conclude a separate truce or peace and unites the three nations in a concerted effort wholeheartedly to build a new world order after or even during the war.

To be sure, for the space of some days, it seemed that the treachery of Marshal Pietro Badoglio caused Italy to betray that trust of ours in the qualities of one of our Allies in Europe. But the firm hand of Il Duce Mussolini was not so easily to be broken off from Italy. The spirit that he had infused into the Italian people has been rekindled with the formation of the new Mussolini regime, with the staunch support of Germany. Both Germany and Italy under the able leadership of rarely gifted persons are closely joined in their fervent aim of establishing a new world order.

Meanwhile, developments in other theaters of war during the past two years have been truly phenomenal. In Greater East Asia, the Imperial Armed Forces have achieved war results unexampled in the history of the world. The combined efforts of the Greater East Asiatic nations have completed a system for unfailing victory that nothing can shake and have expedited a work of unparalleled magnitude. In Europe, despite the tense moments on the Eastern Front and the Mediterranean, the Germans have consolidated their Grand Fortress over the Continent, which is holding the allied forces of America and Britain at bay.

Exasperated by these turns in the war situation, the United States and Britain are attempting to intensify their counter-offensive, coupled with political intrigue, both in the Pacific and Europe. The system for unfailing victory that the Axis nations have perfected on the basis of their close and inseparable union, however, is being strengthened daily and the future of the Axis is bright with the securely-promised hope of victory.

The superior qualities of a nation will most clearly be shown when they are tested in the fire of the most trying experience. Viewed in this light, the activities of our Axis friends in Europe, both on the firing line and on the home front, are worthy of the deepest admiration. We are satisfied to note that our trust placed in the sterling qualities of these nations has been justified.

On this deeply-significant day, the second anniversary of the signing of the military alliance, Japan renews its pledge to shoulder the magnificent tasks before it with redoubled energy, to shatter the mad and desperate counter-offensive of the enemy and to help advance the consecrated work of constructing a new world order, in the spirit and to the letter of the three-Power alliance which is our inalienable and unshakable national policy.

Strategy and Politics

With the presidential elections in the United States not far round the corner, American strategy in the Pacific shows obvious signs of being complicated by purely political considerations. It is, of course, a matter of total indifference to Japan who becomes President in 1944, and Japan's strategy, planned solely with a view to defeating the enemy, is not complicated by any considerations for America's internal political situation. This is doubly so in that all the present aspiring candidates to the highest office in the United States are characterized by the most unenlightened ignorance of East Asiatic affairs. None yet shows any signs of understanding that the days of Anglo-American domination in Asia are fortunately over. None yet seems to realize that even if America succeeds in maintaining her present production, her failure in her attempt to thrust a United Asia back into the abyss of slavery from which she has just been redeemed is certain, and that indeed only through failure of this reactionary American attempt can world peace and equilibrium be attained. Nor does any one of them give any indication of willingness to admit, what all must nevertheless recognize in their hearts, that in continuing to wage war against the forces that have set East Asia free, America is fighting against the very principles of liberty, equality of opportunity, and reciprocity which are America's alleged war aims. Still less does any of them show signs of the courageous statesmanship necessary to admit that Asia for the Asiatics has already been established on a more unshakable basis than America for the Americans, and that all American efforts to overturn the region of common prosperity set up across the Pacific can only result in needlessly prolonging a war already won for a united and liberated Asia.

Roosevelt's best chance would seem to be to achieve a spectacular victory where there are no "manful" generals enamored of the limelight, anxious to steal the show! But where? There's the rub. The British are reluctant to bring out their navy in the East Asia region since the recent disaster that befell the American fleet off Bougainville, the Gilberts and the Marshall islands, and the Italian campaign has obviously stalled. No matter what promises may have been made, or avoided, at Moscow, at Cairo and at Teheran, therefore, it seems possible in view of Roosevelt's known political ambitions that some offensive will be attempted somewhere. The appalling loss of American lives that would inevitably result from such a reckless attempt to retrieve the President's falling from political fortunes would not be likely to act as a deterrent, particularly as the losses would undoubtedly be even more carefully concealed than usual until the elections were safely in the bag. There is the alternative possibility that operations might be attempted at the expense of some defenseless neutral with as little regard for international decency as for American honor, if such operations promised any cheaper publicity boost for the President at the critical moment.

The proposed parading of Mussolini in chains through the streets of New York and Washington to provide a Roman holiday for the war-weary American people and to regain for the American Nero some of his lost popularity was undoubtedly intended as a good propaganda stunt for Roosevelt. But it fizzled out because Mussolini was never captured. Unless Roosevelt can think up something soon to catch the facile American imagination, it would seem that his chances of getting that coveted fourth term will continue to grow more slim.

A Year Ago Today

December 11, 1942

The food shortage in Iran has reached an alarming stage, as since the unlawful invasion by the British forces all railway and other transportation facilities have been entirely mobilized for military purposes, and only a small quantity of foodstuff had been brought from India at the time of the British entrance. This condition has finally culminated in rioting at Teheran.

* * *

In three interviews with the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky demanded in strongly couched terms that a second front be formed on the continent of Europe.

* * *

An economic agreement was concluded between Portugal and Britain. The agreement prescribes that Britain will make shipments of raw materials, especially coal, to Portugal and the latter country will export in exchange foodstuffs and some products of the Portuguese colonies.

Roosevelt's Black Sword

Negro Resentment Increasing in America—Government Faces Critical Situation

By H. G. VON STUDNITZ
(From Berlin-Rome-Tokyo)

At the 1930 census negroes 11,981,143 were counted in the United States. They formed about one tenth of the total population. Six tenths of the American negroes are living in the eight states around the Mexican Gulf. In one state, in Mississippi, the number of negroes exceeds that of the whites; there are 1,009,718 negroes against 996,856 whites. 16.3 per cent of the negroes are analphabets. At the same time it was ascertained that in the 15 southern states, where the negroes are chiefly living, $10.32 are annually spent for the education of a white child, while only $2.89 were spent for that of a negro child. It was further ascertained that the death rate among the black population is larger than among the the whites. While in 1790 the negroes still formed 1/5 of the total population of the United States, they did not even amount to 11 per cent in 1930. These comparative figures are of importance with regard to the recent declaration of the United States War Ministry according to which every tenth American soldier is a negro.

With regard to the total number of Roosevelt's black soldiers various statements have been made. In October 1942 it was estimated at 300,000, while it has now been given as 450,000. 60,000 of these are serving with the American overseas forces, 25,000 on the war theaters around the Pacific, and 10,000 in North Africa. 70,000 negroes are in the infantry, 40,000 in units of the field—and coastal artillery. Two thousand negroes are holding the rank of officer. One negro, Benjamin Davis is Brigadier-General. His nomination took place shortly before Roosevelt's last election and was called an electioneering stunt by Republican circles in the United States. The 92nd and the 93rd American infantry divisions are exclusively composed of black soldiers. Every one of these divisions comprises 60,000 negroes to whom 1,000 officers and non-commissioned officers have to be added, half of whom are whites. The commander of this negro brigade is a white man, General Hail. A negro police force was also established within the Unites States army at the beginning of last year. According to an announcement of the Naval Secretary Knox the American navy is planning to man some warships exclusively with negroes under the command of white officers. The American navy especially honors the memory of two negroes, that of a black mess-boy who distinguished himself during the Pearl Harbor catastrophe on the battleship Arizona and of a sailor, Leonard Roy Harmon, who fell at Guadalcanal and after whom a warship was recently named. An American merchantman, "Booker T. Washington", was also recently christened after a negro educator.

Opinions Divided

Opinions are divided with regard to the military value of the American negroes. During the first world war more than 90 per cent of the negroes, serving in the United States armed forces, were employed in working battalions. The Life magazine claims that the greater number of negroes today are still to be found in such battalions. In Great Britain negro soldiers are chiefly used to unload American war material, while on the southwestern Pacific war theater they are serving in various capacities on the front and in the rear.

The American Government is making great efforts in order to induce the negroes to join the armed forces. Some time ago the Office of War Information in Washington published a pamphlet, entitled "The Negroes and the War." It is asserted therein that it is Roosevelt's policy to tolerate no discrimination of the negroes in the armed forces, in the armament industry, or in the Government offices. "The world, if Hitler wins," is described as hell to the negroes, while the earthly paradise, America, will be more and more thrown open to them after the successful end of the fight against Hitler. Mrs. Roosevelt's efforts to gain the sympathies of the negroes are well known. One pamphlet shows the President's wife reviewing a negro formation, while another one exhorts negro women to join the "Eleanor Club" organization under the patronage of the "great white mother." Black General Davis recently made a propaganda trip through Great Britain during which, obviously ordered by his superiors, he stated that no distinctions were made between white and colored troops in the American armed forces.

Nonetheless, there can be no doubt that the position of the American negroes has not improved because of the war. Just as the negroes in civilian life have remained second-class citizens, a second class of soldiers has been created by their entering the American armed forces. On May 8th, 1943, the Pennsylvania Pittsburgh Courier wrote: "The efforts of the negroes to make the armed forces adopt a more democratic attitude, have miserably failed. The army and navy maintain strict racial distinctions." In the same paper the negro journalist Prattis complains about the way in which the American army and navy are spreading their race prejudices all over the world. "The Canadians," Prattis states, "are told that the American negroes are second-class citizens. At the beginning of the war, when black soldiers were sent to Iceland, white American sailors explained to the Icelanders that the American negro soldiers were not to be served in restaurants and bars. As soon as our boys landed in England the insidious missionaries of race prejudice set to work. The British were told that they ought not to give the same treatment to the black soldiers, and that they were not to have any intercourse with them. White American officers were responsible for these orders. The situation finally became so embarrassing that it was discussed in Parliament. Our boys are telling the same stories about Hawaii. On the South Sea Islands, too, white and black soldiers are treated in a markedly different manner. In Australia, in India, in East Africa, in North Africa everywhere the seed of race hatred has been planted and nobody must forget South America in this connection."

Reports Are Innumerable

There are innumerable reports of this kind. On November 30, 1943, the magazine, The New Republic, called the present situation of the American negroes worse than during the last 25 years, and possibly even worse than during the American Civil War. A negro priest, Adam Powell, from Harlem declares: "As long as the negroes are kept apart in the stoke rooms of the ships, in isolated fighting squadrons, and in the "Jim Crow" regiments of the army, and employed in the armament industry only as toilet cleaners, the war is useless and peace already lost." In July, 1942, the Readers Digest stated: "Up to the middle of April negroes were only admitted to the American navy as mess boys."

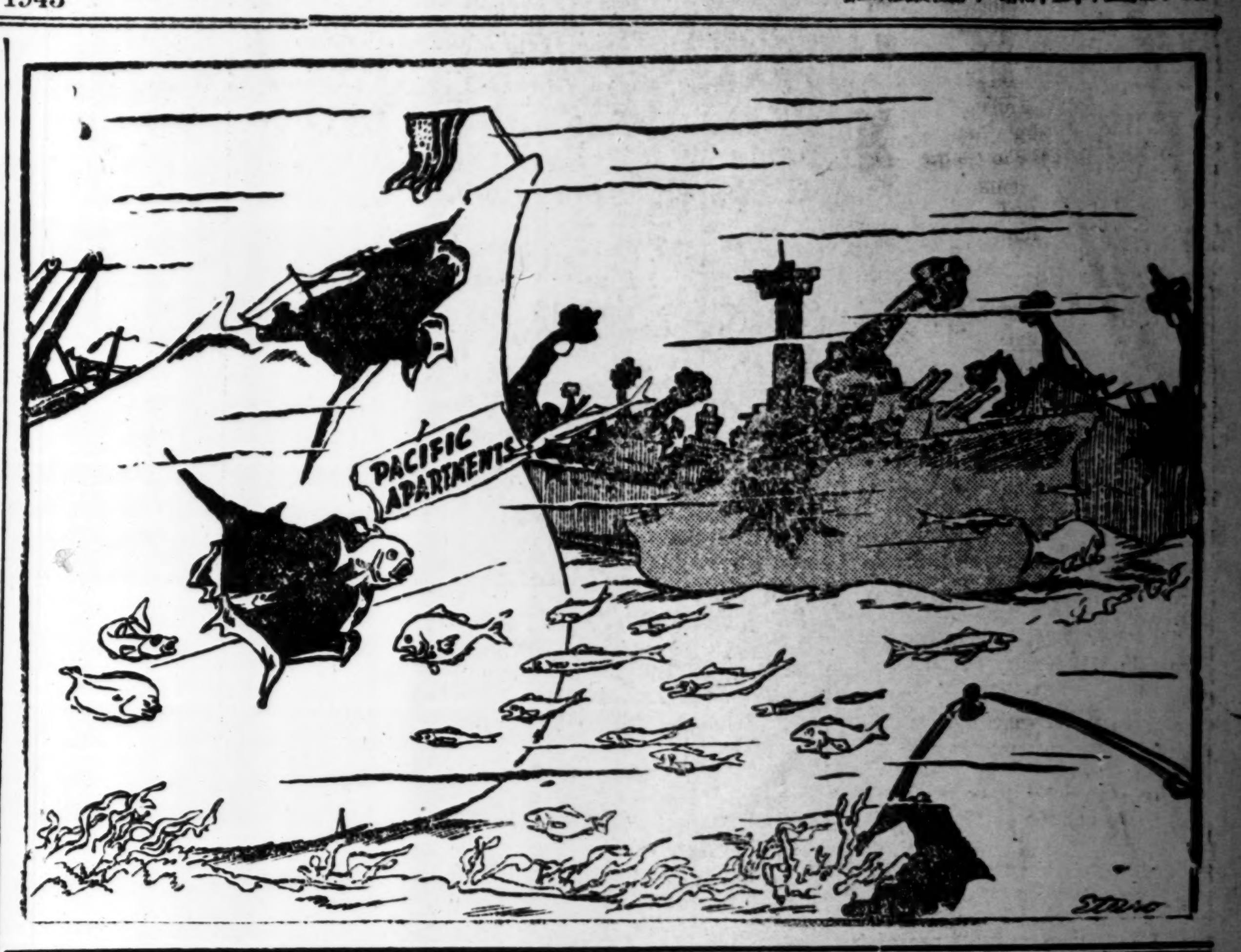
A number of reports make clear what this discrimination actually means. Thus, negro soldiers of the American expeditionary corps in England may neither enter public dance-halls, nor libraries, nor sports-grounds. Fights between negro soldiers and other troops in England are daily occurrences. In the army camps of the United States the hatred of the whites against the black soldiers is so great that the negroes may not go on leave for weeks on end in order to prevent the outbreak of race clashes. If negro soldiers are killed by white soldiers, the public prosecutor refuses to indict them. The American Commander-in-Chief, General Marshall, called this a scandal. He addressed a letter to the public prosecutor in which he wrote: "There are several tens of thousands of negro soldiers in Louisiana at present. All soldiers who go to Alexandria are left to the mercy of that city policeman who killed Raymond Carr and whose whole punishment for this crime consisted in the suspension from office for 24 hours." On the American military air field, Selfridge Field in Michigan, the commander, Colonel Colman, shot a negro who reported for duty as chauffeur, the only reason being that he had asked for a white chauffeur.

Resentment Is Deep-Felt

There is deep-felt resentment among the American negroes at this treatment. With regard to the general feeling in New York's negro district, Harlem, the magazine The Nation wrote: "At a time when its soldiers are dying, Harlem feels oppressed and deceived. These feelings are everywhere apparent in Harlem."

A young negro who refused to joint the army wrote: "I cannot serve in an army, fighting against the Fascists, in which I am treated as a second-class citizen." The New Statesman and Nation refers to a confidential investigation of the American Government, held in June 1940, according to which 83 per cent of all consulted negroes in the United States considered the putting into practice of democracy in their home-country as more important than a victory over the Axis Powers.

The question arises why the American negroes, after all, are putting themselves at the disposal of the Roosevelt system as cannon fodder. Negro Redding who served in the last war and who advocates the participation of the negroes in the present war gives the following answer to this question: "We negroes only participate in this war in order to gain more freedom for ourselves in the United States. Our own private war for the conquest of liberty in America will come later. That this inner American race war must be continued and won is the real reason why we negroes are participating in the war of the white race, although at bottom it is none of our business. If we did not believe in our own final victory in America, we would not put up with the present recruiting system." In the Reader's Digest, Stanley High deals with the proposal of James G. Thompson, a negro from Wichita, Kansas. He urges America's colored population to adopt henceforth an emblem, showing two V's for a double victory: The first victory over America's enemies abroad and the second over the enemies of the negroes within the United States. "The national negro organization and a number of newspapers," Stanley High writes, "approved of this idea. Its popularity is characteristic of what the American negro thinks about the war as far he is concerned."



East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

'Terrifying Truth'

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

As the war progresses, the truth about their prospects of losing is gradually but surely dawning on the Anglo-Americans, at any rate on those sections of their people who can claim to be rather well-informed. Adding to the general chorus of pessimism in anti-Axis countries, especially the United States, is the very frank article by Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent who, before the outbreak of war in the Pacific, had spent many years in Shanghai. "It is a terrifying truth that Japan has already won the war," says Lee. "The only thing she needs now in order to become the most powerful State of the world is time to exploit and develop her new empire and join the peoples of Asia under her leadership." This "only thing" Japan has, as frankly admitted by Senator Albert Chandler in a press interview following his return from a tour of the Southwest Pacific war front.

No doubt, Lee's knowledge of conditions in East Asia explains the big degree of truth and accuracy in his article, especially where he refers to the extent to which Japan has succeeded, in the political field, to unite the billion peoples of East Asia. Spreading the gospel that her war is a Crusade for the Cause of Asia, Japan has given those peoples a new political ideology which has gained all-round support—quite naturally in view of the fact that, in recent years, the Oriental races have increasingly resented Anglo-American-Dutch domination. But Japan has not merely given the Asiatics a new political ideology; she has seen to it that this ideology is carried to fruition, witness the progress of New China into full nationhood, the gaining of independence by Burma and the Republic of the Philippines.

In the economic sphere, Japan now controls areas that ensure for her an abundance of materials vital for the successful prosecution of the war. Tin, rubber, oil, coal, chrome, copper, timber and staple foods are but a few of the more important products of the Japanese-occupied regions which give Japan distinct superiority over her adversaries in economic and military warfare; today, the very shortage of these materials is forcing the Anglo-American camp to make a desperate bid in an effort to gain a favorable decision before their dwindling stocks run out. This desperate bid, however, is proving of no avail from the viewpoint of cost in man-power and war weapons which the Anglo-Americans are being called upon to pay. After practically one year, the Anglo-Americans are still fighting and losing severely in casualties in the Solomons area; in that same period of time, not a minute has been lost in rehabilitation and development work in all areas occupied by Japan.

Clark Lee and, for that matter, all others who follow developments since the outbreak of war in the Pacific intelligently, will find more than ample evidence that Japan has succeeded in less than two years "to join the peoples of Asia under her leadership." Today, throughout East Asia, the popular sentiment is expressed by the slogan Asia for Asiatics, which has become the byword in every Asiatic home, and it is but natural that the people of Asia should have joined in rebellion against Anglo-American-Dutch domination and exploitation. The billion peoples of East Asia can truthfully be said to have been never more united than now. With all vestiges of British, American and Dutch influences removed, the people of Asia have acquired a new, dynamic consciousness that Asiatics are, and always will be, Asiatics; hence, their new-found unity. Given time—and the time factor is admttedly on our side—this unity will ensure the invulnerability of Greater East Asia.

Medical Research in Wartime

(From The Hongkong News)

Medical and scientific research conducted in wartime is usually associated with the object of discovering ways and means which will directly help the prosecution and conduct of military operations. Scientific research will be directed to the invention of new chemicals, gases, materials and implements which could be used to secure superiority of weapons of destruction, while medical research would similarly be pursued with the aim of keeping the fighting forces fit and strong and immune from the various ills and diseases which campaigning under strenuous circumstances might create. At the same time, medical research would also be conducted in the cause of alleviating physical suffering among the fighting forces, the preparation of quick and efficacious treatment for war wounds in order to expedite the convalescence of the sick and wounded.

These are the general aims of research workers during war. It is, therefore, highly significant to find that medical and scientific research in Japan and in Japanese occupied territories has a very much wider scope and that this work and study are being conducted along channels which will not only prove beneficial to the armed forces, but to the people in general. This highly praiseworthy and humane policy has already been accorded much commendation from countries outside Japan and it was only recently that Dr. Henri Galliard, President of the Hanoi Medical College, paid a warm tribute to the wide scope and the brilliant results attained by Japanese medical research since outbreak of the current war. Research work, particularly in the medical field, is being continued in Japan and throughout the East Asiatic countries with unflagging zeal and bears testimony once again to the sincerity of Japan's efforts to create a region of common prosperity in this part of the world in which every man, woman and child will enjoy in the future the benefits which the success of Japan's mission will bring to every one of them.

During recent weeks there have been several interesting reports of the continued success with which Japanese medical research is being conducted. The danger of civilians being affected by poison gases during aerial raids, for instance, has been almost completely eliminated by the discovery of a horse serum for the treatment of such cases. A few days later came the news that Japanese medical research in Shonan had made a comprehensive study of medicinal herbs in that territory in order to provide the people with effective preventives for various common ills and diseases. Almost on the heels of this report came news of what must be considered a very important discovery—a new serum from goat's blood for the treatment of diphtheria. This new serum was immediately used on a young Chinese girl in Shonan and in a little over fifty hours the patient was pronounced completely cured. Another medical triumph is the preservation of vaccine virus for twelve months or more. These are only a few of the humanitarian ideals that lie behind Japan's mission in East Asia. They make it clear that the success of that mission will mean peace, plenty, health and prosperity for every individual, without distinction or discrimination.

British Muddle

(From The Shanghai Times)

Nothing serves better to illustrate the woeful and traditional incapacity and incompetence, the gross irresponsibility and callous cynicism of the British than the terrible famine now ravaging a number of large areas in India, steadily expanding its dreadful grip and daily claiming an increasing toll of innocent Indian lives. Nor, it might be said, could a more devastating condemnation be found for British claims to overlordship in India or their "rights," generally to rule other people, or a more complete forfeiture of such "rights," if they ever existed. Admissions made by British Government representatives during debates and interrogations in Parliament clearly prove that the Indian calamity is simply the result of the usual British "muddling" and crass disregard of the welfare of those unfortunate non-British peoples who so long have suffered from British tyrannical rule in different parts of the world.

India at one time—before the British exploiters came—was a treasure house of material wealth and spiritual power, a vast granary where millions of thrifty farmers produced food in abundance, a huge industrial hive from where enormous quantities of exquisite raiment and all the products of human art, skill and handicraft flowed ceaselessly to delight and amaze the whole then known world. No greater indictment of British rule in India could be found than the present pitiable state of her 380 million people. British irresponsibility is shown in repeated blather about "recapturing Burma," while 30 million Indians are doomed to die a horrible death by starvation, and the flame of revolt is smouldering deep in all strata of Indian society, high or low.

"On to Delhi" is the slogan of the new Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose, while responsible Japanese military spokesmen have recently asserted that, with the Indian monsoon now over, the stage is all prepared for resolute action. India lacks no sympathizers—even in the enemy camp—and the sooner sufferings are ended and the country liberated, the quicker "finis" will be written to this dark and sorry chapter in the history of Britain and the world.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

I bow my heart to thee this day,
O thou most merciful, most mighty

Thou givest power to the lame
So that they nimbly climb Himalaya:

Thou givest sight unto the blind,
So that they see the beauty of thy world:

Ears thou givest to the deaf,
A voice thou givest to the dumb:

Majesty thou givest, joy, and kingly grace,
To souls stripped, empty and forlorn.

Fruits of Wisdom

Superior men, and yet not always virtuous, there have been; but there never has been a mean man, and at the same time virtuous.—Confucius.

* * *

Accustom yourself to that which you bear ill, and you will bear it well.—Seneca.

* * *

Trust him not with your secrets, who, when left alone in your room, turns over your papers.—Lavater.

* * *

A smile is the whisper of a laugh.—Child's Definition.